# THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL Daily, including Sunday, one year..... Sunday only, she year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Bates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Co., Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE Cleveland - Gresham Hawaiian policy is immensely popular with the Canadian and British press.

THE Journal believes that it is of the utmost importance to the people of Indianapolis to have a Mayor hereafter who is not tied to a street-railway combination.

It is of no consequence what the name of the company is which shall hereafter control the street railways so long as it does not undertake to control the municipal government and lead the Mayor by a string.

WHERE is Vice President Stevenson? He was not with the United States officials at the naval review, nor does his name appear in the list of the representatives of the general government at Chicago, which is in his State. Has he been sat down on?

THE admissions to the world's fair Monday were 620,000. During the twenty days of May that the Centennial was open in 1876 at Philadelphia the admissions were 502,955; that is, nearly 120,000 more in one day at Chicago than in twenty days at Philadelphia.

THE intelligent people of Indianapolis should see to it that the next City Council shall be composed of men who have the courage and dignity to do their business during business hours, and who will not be at the call of any set, or two sets of street-railway manipulators.

IF true, the admission of Mr. Defrees, of the Board of Public Works, to the effect that the city authorities are probably leading the city into costly litigation is significant. But the authorities must be for one or the other of the street railways, or, rather, one or the other of the companies must have the support of the authorities.

ENGLISH newspapers devote so little attention and space to American news, as a general rule, that it is surprising to learn that the London Daily News published a special cablegram three columns in length describing the opening of the world's fair. It takes a loud noise to reach the ear of the London press, but the big fair seems to have done it.

INTEREST in the naval review and the opening of the world's fair has caused the public to forget Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States in the Behring sea case, but it will be pleased to learn that at last accounts he was still speaking. If he has not covered our side of the case we do not think it will be possible for anybody else to do so.

A FEW weeks ago the papers announced that the Secretary of the State of Kansas had exposed much corruption on the part of ex-Republican officials. He has since been in court to answer to criminal libel, and the latest report is that he is insane. But no thoroughly sincere Populist is on the safe side of the line between sanity and the opposite.

THE St. Louis Republic, having spitefully remarked that "Mr. Harrison's Liberty Bell speech was a good deal more cracked than the bell is," the Chicago Herald, also a Democratic paper. says: "Let's be fair, at least in off years, and when there is nothing at stake. Mr. Harrison's Liberty Bell speech is one of the neatest bits of oratory that has been heard in this land for many a day."

UNDER a new street-railroad consolidation in Cleveland electric-car fares have been reduced to 4 cents, this covering a distance of ten miles. In this we have a suggestion of the reduction in fares that may become possible under improved electric service. The Journal ventures the prediction that much inside of twenty years the fare on all electric street railroads which do not pay heavy tribute in some other form will be at the rate of two fares for 5 cents.

A PICTURE in one of the Chicago papers shows the presidential party as they appeared at church on Sunday last, the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior being in one pew. The picture shows the congregation standing during the opening hymn, beginning:

Go forward, Christian soldier, Beneath His banner true; The Lord himself, thy leader, Shall all thy foes subdue.

Mr. Cleveland is represented as singing without a hymn book. The paper says "he evidently knew the hymn by heart, as he declined the offer of a book." He probably sings it often on Sunday evenings at home. He is represented with his head slightly thrown back and his lips parted. One can almost hear him sing. He is evidently saying something, though one can-

his hand, showing that he did not know the hymn. Probably he had not sung it as often as Mr. Cleveland. His eyes are bent on the book in a devotional way, and his lips, too, are parted. There is an expression on his face as if he realized the sentiment of the bymn. Next. to him stands Hoke Smith. One cannot tell whether he is singing or not, but the pose of his head and the expression of his face shows that he is enjoying the service. He stands squarely on both feet and looks quite at his ease, as if he were accustomed to going to church. Altogether it is a very pretty picture. It is pleasant to know that we have an administration whose members attend church and sing-when they are away from home.

#### THE STREET-RAILROAD MUDDLE.

The action of the Council Monday night will not tend to elevate the present city government in public esteem. Indeed, we think it could be safely asserted that it will have an exactly opposite effect. The people believe in fair dealing, and they do not want to gain an advantage, even over a grasping corporation, by tricks that savor of cold decks and three-card monte games. The recent action of the Council looks very much as if it were trying to steal something or get by underhand methods some advantage that could not be obtained by open ones. These midnight meetings and snap judgments, these sham adjournments and parliamentary tricks, do not commend themselves to people who believe in fair play and do-

ing things decently and in order. When the City company's franchise was granted the Journal predicted that the Citizens' company would fight hard for its life and its rights, and that there was a fine prospect for litigation. Itdid not require much gift of prophecy to see this, although some were foolish enough to doubt it. The Citizens' company has a right to its rights, and, though it is not entitled to any public sympathy or to anything not nominated in the bond, it is entitled to fair treatment. The recent acts of the Board of Public Works and the Council savor too much of trickery. There is bound to be litigation between the two companies, and the issues between them will be settled in the courts. It is not for the Board of Publie Works or the Council to champion either or attempt to give one an unfair

advantage over the other. The course pursued by the city authorities, and especially the midnight meetings of the Council and its evident purpose to put the Citizens' company at a disadvantage are probably the reason for the somewhat mysterious and extraordinary measures adopted by the company towards asserting what it conceives to be its rights. If the city government had proceeded openly the company need not have proceeded otherwise. The secret caucuses and midnight meetings of the city authorities seem to have put the company on a similar line of action. The people do not like to see important public interests "monkeyed" with in this way. The legal status and rights of the two companies cannot be affected by such methods of pro-

Waiving these criticisms, however, a point seems to have been reached when the new company should assert itself. The Citizens' company is showing plenty of life and fight; the people would like to see the City company show something of the same spirit. It was understood when the franchise was granted that the new company was to do its own fighting. If it wishes to retain the good will of the public, which, thus far, it has had in so large a degree, it cannot begin the fight too soon. It should lose no time in locking horns with the Citizens' company and relieving the city of the burden of fighting its battle. The city ought not to be put in that position.

# A PLACE FOR AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

There is reason to believe that there are many Democrats in Indiana who are yearning after a foreign appointment, A few have received their piece of pie. large or small, as the case may be, but much the largest number are still unsatisfied, and most of them have their hearts set on a foreign appointment. They do not care much where it is or what it is so it carries a commission with it. Imagination can do the rest. investing the most undesirable appointment with rosy colors.

To each and every one of these yearning and unsatisfied Democrats the Journal would whisper-apply for the consulship to the Congo Free State. Of course, only one person can get it, but there is a chance for each one to draw the prize. Any person wanting simply a foreign appointment ought to be satisfied with this place. It is very foreign. In fact, there are few places as much so. The Congo Free State is in the interior of Africa-perhaps not exactly in darkest Africa, but far enough in the interior to make it very interesting. For a person of studious and observant habits it is a splendid place to study nature in her primitive aspects. The incumbent of this office is not obliged to maintain an expensive establishment, like the minister to London or Paris. The people there live in a plain and simple manner, and, owing to the mildness of the climate, very little clothing is required. There is no court etiquette, and the social requirements are such as almost any Indiana Democrat could meet without much trouble. The emoluments of the office are not large, but that is immaterial. It is an office, and, as before stated, a very foreign one. The commission of the consul to the Congo Free State is as big as that of the consul-general to London, and bears the signature of the President of the United States and the great seal of the State Department. That ought to be

It is but fair to say that the position has some drawbacks. The climate is so unhealthy that every person who has been sent there has died, but this cannot last always, and each new appointee has a chance to break the record. One of the persons appointed to the office, Mr. James K. Jackson, of Arkansas,

Gresham holds an open hymn book in | to send a report to the State Department, from which the following is an

> I cordially recommend to the United States government, as a substitute for capital punishment, that all criminals convicted of murder in the first degree be sent to Congo. The system of execution will be found more satisfactory than the hemp rope or electrical method. Soon after my arrival here a delegation of high priests called at the consulate and requested me to show my devotion to their little mud god by permitting myself to be made into a barbecue stew at the next religious celebration. Had I consented to this I would have been considered a very rare dish. which only the priests could feast upon. The honor of being cooked at these celebrations is considered a consecration of the soul, but I did not care to be consecrated. The proposition is always made to the United States consul as a token of es-

Of course, I am proud of the recognition my government is in the habit of receiving. but such compliments as the one just mentioned are a source of some annoyance to the present consul. So far only three of my toes and one finger have been eaten off by insects peculiar to this country. The Secretary of State here tells me I have been very fortunate. About the only visitors I have at the consulate quarters are taran-tulas and boa constrictors, and they invariably drop in to pay their respects after dark when I am in bed. In closing this report, I respectfully ask that I be transferred to some other government.

Mr. Jackson did not live long after sending this report, but it shows that he was a man of parts, and if his life had been spared he would probably have proved a model official. He evidently understood the natives and possessed qualities of character that would have enabled him to deal with them very successfully. This report and his subsequent death, he being the twelfth consul to die at the post, seem to have created a prejudice against the position, and it has been vacant for some little time. There is no reason why it should not be filled by an Indiana Democrat.

THE somewhat emphatic Private Dalzell, of Ohio, is very indignant at the proposition of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Murphy to make every postmaster a spy upon pensioners, and, in a letter, makes the following offer:

Why don't they name, specify, prove one fraud, and not go on generalizing with a lief I never made a bet in my life, but I will hand any Democrat \$1,000 in cash if he can find one soldier in my county, or in my congressional or judicial districts in Ohio, who draws a pension fraudulently.

Here is a rare chance for some of the many defamers of pensioners to get pay for showing that their charges have a basis of truth. Will any of them ac-

THAT ex-Secretary Whitney is badly out with the President, whom he nominated and successfully schemed to elect, is confirmed by the fact that he did not call on Mr. Cleveland when in New York and did not attend the ceremonies at which ex-Secretaries of the Navy Chandler and Tracy were conspicuons.

MR. PADEREWSKI, the pianist, is an emo-

tional person who needs a guardian when he falls under the influence of the emotional, hon-worshiping American woman. The scene at the close of his farewell matinee concert in New York was very remarkable. He repeatedly responded to encores, he played for the women the most pathetic compositions, he bowed, smiled, kissed his hands and retired, only to be frantically called out again to be cheered and covered with flowers. Apparently the only reason the women did not go the stage and fall upon his neck or bow down at his feet was their inability to climb over the footlights; but they refused to go until finally they found that he was positively gone for the last time, when they slowly dispersed, many of them in tears. A hundred or more, on their way out, knowing the way to the private office of the theater, flocked in, hoping to find the object of their worship. and, sure enough, they did. There the "twenty love-sick maidens" act was repeated with variations and additions. Women ranging in age from fifteen to fifty crowded around, giggled, cried, posed, languished, begged for his autograph on his photographs, which they had with them, and generally conducted themselves in a way to make judicious grieve. Mr. Paderewski was himself not unmoved, but kissed their hands this time instead of his own, and sobbed over them until his agent, finally dragged him away and out to his carriage, gathered. People who give way to such hysterical demonstrations affect to believe that it is their artistic temperament which is responsible. Perhaps it is, but, if so, the artistic temperament should be taken in hand early and curbed to proper proportions. New York seems to have a surplus of this variety of idiosyncrasy. The women there must have some one to show a maudlin interest in, and before Paderewski came it was Harris, the wife-murderer, over whom they wept and to whom they sent flowers and sympathetic notes.

DR. J. M. RICE pays a high compliment to the public schools of LaPorte, Ind., in the May number of the Forum. He finds the same methods in vogue which won his admiration in the Indianapolis schools. In commenting on the LaPorte schools and those of Minneapolis, and the Cook county (Ill.) Normal School-all of which he praises-he says he has found by far the best reading in the schools in which the pupils were taught to read through science lessons, and by far the best results in written language where the children were set to work to express the results of their observations in their own words in writing, as early as the third or fourth month of school life. On the other hand, he found the results almost universally poor in the schools where the reading matter, at least during the first two years, consisted of "nothing but empty words, silly sentences, and baby trash," and where such words and sentences were copied from the blackboards or the reading-book for writing exercises. Prof. Hailman, who has charge of the Indiana educational exhibit for the world's fair, is superintendent of the La

Porte schools. MRS. EDMUND RUSSELL, high priestees of the Delsarte cult, has just received a South Dakota divorce from Mr. Edmund Russell, Delsarte high priest, after a ninety days' residence in Sioux City. She says he deserted her, and he offers no denial or defense. People who have had the privilege of seeing the soulful Edmund pose and flop, and of hearing him discourse on the good, the true and the beautiful, will wonder how he happened to so far forget his own rules of grace and deportment as to run away from a woman.

NOTWITHSTANDING the published statements to the contrary, many persons are still under the impression that in addition to the 50 cents general admission at the world's fair there will be charged a separate and additional fee for entrance to not understand the words. Secretary | lived long enough after arriving there | each government or State building. This | pressing.

is not so. The 50-cent admission ticket admits not only to the grounds, but to every one of the regular exposition buildings, including all government buildings, State buildings, art, mechanical, electrical, etc. The only places for which an extra charge is made are the concession exhibits or side shows, such as the villages of the different nations, the street in Cairo, and other shows of that kind. Of course, it will take several half dollars to see all of these, but they are not a part of the exposition proper.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR The One That Gets Away. The merry fisherman goes out, But seldom gets his wish; For now, as always, distance lends Enchantment to the fish.

Satisfactory Explanation. "What right had you to say that I was leading an aimless life!" "I didn't say it. I said you were leading nameless life-unmentionable, you know."

No Budge. Yabsley-I understand that you have quit drinking. Are you going to stick to it? Mudge-You can just bet that I am. All th persuasion you may bring to bear is not going to make me budge.

No Scab Work. Disgusted Customer-What is the matter with the clock you sold me last week! It won't run more than eight hours a day. Mr. Eisenstein-My friendt, dot was a uni lapor clock, don't you see!

Slight Accident "It is just too bad about Cholly. He was struck by a trolley car while on his way to the Gotrox's reception and knocked completely senseless." "My! So they missed his entertaining presence,

"Not a bit. He went right on to the reception in his unconscious condition and no one noticed the difference."

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late William B. Astor's personal

estate in Great Britain has been returned with an official valuation of \$1,320,000. Pope liked to write in bed, and would

pass days there in quiet composition. Whenever an idea occurred to him, no matter at what time of day or night, he always wrote it down at once. MAHOMET wrote the revelations of the

Koran on bits of parchment, blocks of wood and the shoulder-bones of sheep, and threw them pell-mell into a box, where they were found after his death. POPE LEO'S family is very long lived. With the exception of his brother, the Car-

dinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two, all his immediate relatives have lived to be more than ninety years DEACON HIRAM CRAMP, of New Haven. said to be the most prominent survivor of

New England Puritanism, celebrated his eighty-second birthday by holding a prayer meeting, at which friends from all parts of New England were present. It is proposed to set up the big monolith nuarried at Prentice, Wis., as a monument to James G. Blame. It is the biggest stone ever quarried. It is 115 feet long, ten feet square at the base and four feet square at

the top, and is forty-six feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle. POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL received almost as much attention as the President in New York. Mr. Bissell is taller than Mr. Cleveland, and has the advantage of him in weight by several pounds. Mr. Bissell's weight is estimated at 325 pounds. He is sensitive on the subject, and has not had

his weight recorded for ten years. Ar an "at home" of a Buffalo man's wife the footman was called upon to do duty as a butler. He was much taken aback by the extreme thinness of the slices of bread and butter with which he had to serve the guests. Finally, as he was passing the plate to an old dowager for the third time. he remarked, in a very audible whisper, 'If you slap three or four sinces together,

mum, may be you can get a bite." THE late Lucy Larcom was born in 1826 the daughter of a sea captain. Ten years she worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, and from her experience there gained much literary material. When twenty years old she went to Illinois and was for three years a pupil in the Monticello Seminary. Returning to Massachusetts she taught and wrote, publishing several volumes of her coems and stories, and editing several col-

lections of poems. ONE begins to encounter the gourd as a domestic utensil about one hundred miles south of Mason and Dixon's line, where the pronunciation is something like goord. The dipper and soap-dish made from the goard go along with the old wellsweep and the plantation dwelling with separate "quarters." A skillful negro can fashion marvelously graceful and convenent utensils from the gourd. The dipper is the simplest of all. Spoons, of excellent shape and durability, may be made from the gourd, as also cream-skimmers and the

Women who consider their good looks, as well as their comfort, says the Philadelphia Ledger, always wear shoes a size larger in summer than in winter. The feet, in spring weather especially, seem respond to the languor of the rest of the frame; they are less elastic and less firm, they expand in size because they are relaxed in muscle, and they are the cause of genuine torture to the saleswoman behind the counter as well as to the finely-dressed customer before it. It is a serious mistake, then, to make your complexion muddy because of aching and pinched feet.

# The Moral of the Potter Case.

Springfield Republican. A good deal of indignant criticism is beard of Judge Putnam's light sentence of sixty days' imprisonment and fine of \$1,000 passed upon Asa P. Potter, convicted of sharp practices in the management which wrecked the Maverick National Bank. It seems to be particularly outspoken in Potter's old haunts in State street. The law under which he was convicted provides a minimum fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both. As the case goes up now to the Supreme Court, Potter will be neured freedom from punishment for another year at least. Probably he will escape altogether through the law's delay and catches. The moral would seem to be that when you steal or violate a trust, steal big sum or violate a big trust.

# A True Note.

Philadelphia Telegraph. In his address before the schools of Indianapolis, assembled to greet the Independence Bell on its way to the Columbian celebration, ex-President Harrison, with the instinctive touch of the patriot and the statesman, struck the true note, which vibrated with thrilling effect in harmony with the spirit of the occasion. What the Liberty Bell stands for, why the people want it to be seen at Chicago, and why the children of Indianapolis gathered to honor the event of its passage, the address set forth in a few simple words that might well be preserved in the memory of every true American.

# Democratic Prospect.

Washington Post. There is no longer any doubt concerning the aspirations of Hon. Carter Henry Harrison, Chicago's new Mayor. Mr. Harrison has his eyes firmly fixed upon the White House and is of the opinion that the year 1896 would be about the proper time for him to place himself in the hands of his national friends. From the world's fair mayoralty to the presidency ought not to be such a difficult step, and Mr. Harrison has undoubtedly made up his mind to attempt it. Therefore, it will be just as well to prepare the way for Carter.

Harrison, Cleveland and the Flag. Terre Haute Express.

Benjamin Harrison in his graceful speech over the Liberty Bell alluded to his last public act in elevating the American flag over a great steamship in the harbor of New York. His successor has not yet alluded in public to his last operation with the American flag, which was at Hawaii, and far from being elevating, for it was de-

TO ABANDON RECIPROCITY

Grounds on Which the Administration Will Abrogate Commercial Treaties.

Spanish Officials in Cuba Alleged to Be Levying an Excise Tox That Amounts to an Export Outy-Brazilians Dissatisfied.

#### PAVING THE WAY.

Cleveland's Administration Finds Reason for Abolishing Reciprocity Treaties. WASHINGTON, May 2.-An evening paper has this: "Abundant reason for the abandonment of the policy of reciprocity under the McKinley bill exists in the complaints received by the State Department regarding the evasions of the treaty by Spanish officials in Cuba. The Spanish government was forced into the treaty by the diplomacy of Mr. Blaine, because of the fear that if the Cuban sugar growers were deprived of their market in the United States, through reciprocity arrangements with other sugar growing countries, they would rise in revolt against Spain. The government apparently intends to make the treaty so unpopular that it will fall to the ground of its own weight, and has imposed an excise tax nearly equal to the duties remitted by the McKinley bill. The Spanish Minister gave the assurance, when the negotiations were in progress, that no export or port duty, national or provincial, should be imposed on exports which the United States admitted free of duty, but the new excise tax, although levied on sugar for domestic consumption practically accomplishes the purpose of an export duty. Our government will either protest strongly against this tax or wipe out the whole treaty, and leave the Cuban growers to face a possible import duty un-der our new tariff. The Spanish government has also shown its inclination to make trouble by its action regarding the schedules of articles on which duties were reduced by the treaty. Such schedules were to have been prepared at Washington as the result of consultation between the Spanish minister and the State Department, but Spain has twice prepared schedules of her own, and Secretary Foster sent a strong protest last summer to Madrid against this violation of the treaty.

"The Brazilian government is also making trouble over the treaty with that country, but is not apparently violating the treaty so flagrantly as the government of Spain. It was understood when the sched-ules of discriminations in favor of the United States were made that the general scale of Brazilian import duties might be raised. The discriminations in favor of this country were based upon reductions of 25 per cent. on the duties levied on imports from other countries, whatever those might be. Brazil took advantage of this arrangement to raise her dutiable schedules soon after the reciprocity arrangement was made, and she was obliged to do so in order to obtain sufficient revenue for carrying on the federal government. The result has been a very small net gain to American merchants, while the people of Brazil are complaining of the increased schedules against other countries, and the complications arising from the discriminations in favor of the United States. The reciprocity arrangements with both Spain and Brazil would probably be wiped out at once, but for the desire of the administration to proceed with deliberation, and to make our policy toward the southern countries dependent upon a revision of our entire fiscal system,

### UNFAVORABLE FOR CROPS.

Cold and Wet Weather Doing Great Injury in Western States.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—This is the third consecutive cold and unfavorable week throughout the principal wheat and corn producing States. The week was unusually cold in the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, where the daily temperature ranged from 50 to 100 below the normal, and closed with freezing weather, but the indications are, however, for more favorable conditions during the coming week in the Northwest. The temperature was slightly below the average from the lake region eastward, while it was warmer than usual generally throughout the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Excessive rains occurred during the week over the central valleys, including the entire winter wheat region, the northern portion of the gulf States, and the southern portion of the spring wheat region. The rainfall was unusually heavy in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, interfering materially with farm work in the principal agricultural States. Considerable injury has resulted from floods and severe local storms throughout the West. There was also excessive moisture in the northern portion of the cotton region where the land is too wet to work and fears are expressed of an overflow in the lower Mississippi. Considerable acreage of oats and wheat is reported under water in Illinois, and the indications are that considerable injury to farming interests from high water will result in the States of the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys in the lowlands near the

Special telegraphic reports show that in Indiana a very excessive rainfall prevented plowing and seeding. Wheat and grass are still in good condition. In Illinois the rainfall was also excessive; conditions are unfavorable; a considerable acreage of wheat and oats is submerged and hail has slightly damaged oats in some sections. Oats, corn and potatoes are rotting in the ground. Pastures and meadows are good, but farmers are still feeding stock.

Cutting Down the Duty on Wool.

WASHINGTON, May 2. - An important ruling affecting the duties on wool is embodied in instructions addressed by acting Secretary Hamiin, of the Treasury Department, to the collector of customs at New York to-day. The collector is directed to refund to certain importers the excess of duty exacted at his port on thirdclass wool, in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York. The merchandise consisted of white, gray and yellow washed wool. The white wool was assessed at the rate of 100 per cent, ad valorem, under the "sorting" clause of the wool schedule, and the court decided that the white wool was dutiable at the rate only of 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the gray and yellow wools at the rate of 32 per cent, ad valorem, the result being that one-half the duty exacted will be refunded. These instructions will be applied generally to all pending cases, and will form a rule for the future guidance of collectors.

Return of the Presidential Party. WASHINGTON, May 2.-Promptly at 5:55 o'clock this afternoon, on schedule time. the presidential special train steamed into the Pennsylvania station, bringing Mr. Cleveland and those of his Cabinet who returned with him from Chicago, Mr. Cleveland was the first to step from the car, and was followed by Secretaries Carlisle, Gresham, Smith, Herbert and Morton, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-general Bissell and Attorney-general Olney not being with the party. The only ladies accompanying the party were Mrs. Carlisle and Miss Herbert. Carriages were in waiting, and the travelers were at once driven to their respective homes. Secretary Gresham said that the journey home was devoid of special interest, but that Mr. Cleveland and the Cabinet were well pleased with their trip.

Roosevelt Will Stay in Office. WASHINGTON, May 2.-Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will con inue to serve as a member of the Civil-service Commission. Immediately after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Roosevelt sent him his resigna-Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw it and continue in his place on the commission, which he

Chinese Will Not Be Arrested,

WASHINGTON, May 2.-Orders have been issued to the treasury officers, special agents and others not to arrest unregis- | stone's policy.

tered Chinamen after May 5. On that date the Geary Chinese law provides that all unregistered Chinese in the United States may be arrested. As the constitutionality of the Geary set will be tested before the Supreme Court on May 10, it has been decided to await a decision before ordering wholesale arrests.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 2 -- Ex-Secretary Rusk and family left for the West this afternoon. A large number of the officers and employes of the Department of Agriculture went to the station to bid their former chief good-bye. They presented a large box of choice flowers to Mrs. Rusk. Mr. Rusk and family will stay in Chicago a few days before proceeding to their Wisconsin home

The six carloads of exhibits sent by the National Museum to the Madrid exposition have just been returned and will be spipped to Chicago at once. The exhibits appear to have suffered by the return trip, but the damage done can easily be remedied. Herbert A. Preston, one of the oldest of Washington correspondents, died at his residence in this city to-day of a complication of diseases. He served in the Union army in the Second Kentucky Regiment.
The gold in the treasury is increasing slowly, and the situation is regarded as

### UNCONSCIOUS EIGHTEEN DAYS.

satisfactory.

Peculiar Case of a Maid Who Became Frightened and Jumped from a Street Car.

ORANGE, N. J., May 2.-One of the most remarkable cases which has ever been known to New Jersey pathologists is that of Miss Mary McCann, a young woman, who fell from a South Orange horse car on April 13 and has since lain on a bed in the Orange Medical Hospital in a state of coma and without once gaining consciousness. During her eighteen days of unconsciousness the young woman has been under the constant surveillance and treatment of two physicians and has been examined by a number of specialists, but nothing can be done to bring her out of the comatose condition. Miss McCann was employed in a household in Newark, as a maid. On April 13 she started to visit the Orphan Home in South Orange with a bundle of presents. While on the way up the road ward that village all the car except her. The driver was behind time, and lashed his horses into a run. The giri became frightened, and the driver and conductor laughed at her, and urged the horses to go even faster. Finally her fright overcame her reason, and she rushed to the rear platform and jumped off. In falling, her head struck the hard roadway. and she was picked up senseless. Since that time she has not moved or spoken. The most detailed examinations have failed to find any fracture or concussion, and the physicians believe that a clot of blood has formed on the brain, causing partial paralysis of the brain. The patient is now growing weaker, and unless she revives soon the skull will be trepanned and an attempt made to remove the clot.

### CHARGES AGAINST A PRIEST.

Father Clancy Accused of Scheming to Get Possession of an Old Man's Wealth.

Special to the Indiapapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, May 2.- A petition was filed for a writ of habeas corpus, to-day, before Judge Tuthill by Mary Jane Flusky, praying for the release of John Flusky, eighty-two years of age, from the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where the patitioner alleges he is held against his will and for the furthering of the schemes of one Father Clancy. The petitioner is a granddaughter of John Flusky, sr. Property valued at \$200,000 is

said to be involved. According to the attorney for the petitioner, John Flusky, sr., an old seitler and well-to-do farmer, disappeared from nis home, in McHenry county, Illinois, last June, and it was not until October that trace of him was secured, and then only through transfers of his property, it is said to Father Clancy, a prominent Catholic priest of Woodstock, Ill. It is claimed that two farms, valued at \$20,000, were thus transferred for a consideration of \$4,000; and it is also alleged that the priest precutting off his son and giving all his property to Father Clancy. On visiting the residence of Father Clancy, where it is alleged Flusky was confined, admittance was refused. Flusky again disappeared. but has now been located at the Alexian hospital, and the plaintiff is again refused the privilege of seeing her grandiather, is

# WON'T TAKE THEIR MEDICINE.

After Helping to Elect Cleveland Sugar Planters Now Object to His Policy.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.- The sugar planters of Louisians have been alarmed of late by the expression of the Northern press on the subject of the sugar bounty, and especially by the declaration made this week that the President had asked the Attorneygeneral if it would be legal to suspend the bounty at once without waiting for the action of Congress. Accordingly it has been decided to hold a convention to discuss the situation. Prof. S. Knapp, who presided over the late State immigration convention, and was chosen by the Governor as a delegate to the Richmond conference, has called a meeting for June 10, at New Iberia, of sugar and rice growers to take steps to fight the repeal of the bounty law unless in return for its repeal the sugar duty is put on. The convention will prepare a statement showing the growth of the sugar industry under the bounty system, the large number of persons interested in its culture, the capital invested and the millions of dollars spent in purchasing machinery in the North for its production. The convention will declare that if the bounty is repealed and the duty not restored the sugar industry will be ruined A committee of sugar planters will be sent to Washington to urge protection of some kind and to secure the backing and cooperation of Northern business houses.

# HORDES COMING TO AMERICA.

Thousands of Foreigners Anxious to Get in Before New Locks Are Put on the Gates.

New York, May 2.-There is a big rush of immigrants headed for New Yor . Thousands of immigrants are now on the ocean, bound for America, and the reason for the exceptionally large influx of future citizens as that the new immigration law goes into effect to-morrow. Steerage passengers on all steamships leaving foreign ports on and after May 3 will be subjected to a new system of questions at Ellis island and will come under the control of the new board of inspectors. To forestall this, many have already taken passage and they will be here in swarms next week. Ten thousand Italians have left Marseilles on the eleven steamships which have just sailed from the port, the Belgravia bringing 1,400. There are 18,000 more bound from Bremen and there is a migration from other ports equally as large.

Anti-Home Rulers Secking Information, RICHMOND, Va., May 2.-The Virginia debt question is to play an interesting part in the struggle now going on in England over Gladstone's home-rule bill. English commissioners of high position have applied to Mr. W. L. Royal for a history of the contest in the contest between the State of Virginia and her creditors as an object lesson to show what may take place in Ireland under home rule. They think it will prove that the nominal control over Irish affairs which the bill reserves to England will be utterly nugatory, in view of the way Virginia passed new acts to nullify the effect of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States through evasions and devices, which acts were put in force and execution pending the intervals of getting new decisions from the Supreme Court. This document is intended for the guidance of the leaders in Parliament who are opposing Mr. Glad-